Second Regular Session 115th General Assembly (2008)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2007 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 117

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning corrections.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 11-13-3-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2007, SECTION 31, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2008]: Sec. 4. (a) A condition to remaining on parole is that the parolee not commit a crime during the period of parole.

- (b) The parole board may also adopt, under IC 4-22-2, additional conditions to remaining on parole and require a parolee to satisfy one (1) or more of these conditions. These conditions must be reasonably related to the parolee's successful reintegration into the community and not unduly restrictive of a fundamental right.
- (c) If a person is released on parole, the parolee shall be given a written statement of the conditions of parole. Signed copies of this statement shall be:
 - (1) retained by the parolee;
 - (2) forwarded to any person charged with the parolee's supervision; and
 - (3) placed in the parolee's master file.
- (d) The parole board may modify parole conditions if the parolee receives notice of that action and had ten (10) days after receipt of the notice to express the parolee's views on the proposed modification. This subsection does not apply to modification of parole conditions after a revocation proceeding under section 10 of this chapter.
 - (e) As a condition of parole, the parole board may require the











parolee to reside in a particular parole area. In determining a parolee's residence requirement, the parole board shall:

- (1) consider:
 - (A) the residence of the parolee prior to the parolee's incarceration; and
 - (B) the parolee's place of employment; and
- (2) assign the parolee to reside in the county where the parolee resided prior to the parolee's incarceration unless assignment on this basis would be detrimental to the parolee's successful reintegration into the community.
- (f) As a condition of parole, the parole board may require the parolee to:
 - (1) periodically undergo a laboratory chemical test (as defined in IC 14-15-8-1) or series of tests to detect and confirm the presence of a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9); and
 - (2) have the results of any test under this subsection reported to the parole board by the laboratory.

The parolee is responsible for any charges resulting from a test required under this subsection. However, a person's parole may not be revoked on the basis of the person's inability to pay for a test under this subsection.

- (g) As a condition of parole, the parole board:
 - (1) may require a parolee who is a sex offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-4.5) to:
 - (A) participate in a treatment program for sex offenders approved by the parole board; and
 - (B) avoid contact with any person who is less than sixteen (16) years of age unless the parolee:
 - (i) receives the parole board's approval; or
 - (ii) successfully completes the treatment program referred to in clause (A); and
 - (2) shall:
 - (A) require a parolee who is a sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5) to register with a local law enforcement authority under IC 11-8-8;
 - (B) prohibit a parolee who is a sex offender from residing within one thousand (1,000) feet of school property (as defined in IC 35-41-1-24.7) for the period of parole, unless the sex offender obtains written approval from the parole board;
 - (C) prohibit a parolee who is a sex offender convicted of a sex offense (as defined in IC 35-38-2-2.5) from residing within one (1) mile of the victim of the sex offender's sex offense

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unless the sex offender obtains a waiver under IC 35-38-2-2.5; and

(D) prohibit a parolee who is a sex offender from owning, operating, managing, being employed by, or volunteering at any attraction designed to be primarily enjoyed by children less than sixteen (16) years of age.

The parole board may not grant a sexually violent predator (as defined in IC 35-38-1-7.5) or a sex offender who is an offender against children under IC 35-42-4-11 a waiver under subdivision (2)(B) or (2)(C). If the parole board allows the sex offender to reside within one thousand (1,000) feet of school property under subdivision (2)(B), the parole board shall notify each school within one thousand (1,000) feet of the sex offender's residence of the order.

- (h) The address of the victim of a parolee who is a sex offender convicted of a sex offense (as defined in IC 35-38-2-2.5) is confidential, even if the sex offender obtains a waiver under IC 35-38-2-2.5.
- (i) As a condition of parole, the parole board may require a parolee to participate in a reentry court program.
 - (j) As a condition of parole, the parole board:
 - (1) shall require a parolee who is a sexually violent predator under IC 35-38-1-7.5; and
 - (2) may require a parolee who is a sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5);

to wear a monitoring device (as described in IC 35-38-2.5-3) that can transmit information twenty-four (24) hours each day regarding a person's precise location.

- (k) As a condition of parole, the parole board may prohibit, in accordance with IC 35-38-2-2.6, a parolee who has been convicted of stalking from residing within one thousand (1,000) feet of the residence of the victim of the stalking for a period that does not exceed five (5) years.
- (1) A parolee may be responsible for the reasonable expenses, as determined by the department, of the parolee's participation in a treatment or other program required as a condition of parole under this section. However, a person's parole may not be revoked solely on the basis of the person's inability to pay for a program required as a condition of parole under this section.

SECTION 2. IC 11-13-3-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2008]: Sec. 5. (a) The period of parole for offenders sentenced for offenses under laws other than IC 35-50 is as follows:



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- (1) A person released on parole from an indeterminate term of imprisonment remains on parole until the expiration date of his the term of imprisonment, except that the parole board may discharge him the person from that term any time after his the person's release on parole.
- (2) A person released on parole from a determinate term of imprisonment remains on parole until his the determinate term expires, except that the parole board may discharge him the person from that term any time after his the person's release on parole.
- (3) A person released on parole from a term of life imprisonment remains on parole for life, except that the parole board may discharge him the person at any time after his the person's release on parole.
- (b) When parole is terminated by discharge, the parole board shall enter an order discharging the person from parole and term of imprisonment. A copy of the order shall be given to the discharged person. and a copy shall be forwarded to the clerk of the sentencing court. Upon receipt of the order, the clerk shall make an entry on the record of judgment that the sentence has been satisfied.

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President of the Senate	
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President Pro Tempore	
Speaker of the House of Representatives	O
Governor of the State of Indiana	_ p
Date: Time:	_ y

